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Patentee

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References

Patent Application Laid-Open No. 4-163968 (JP, A)

Utility Model Application Laid-Open No. 5-91619 (JP, U)

Utility Model Application Laid-Open No. 58-61423 (JP, U)

20

[Title of the Invention] LIGHT SOURCE DEVICE FOR CURING  
PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION RESIN

[Claims]

[Claim 1] A light source device for curing a  
5 photopolymerization resin comprising: a plurality of light  
emitting diodes having peak emission wavelength in a range of  
430 to 480 nm; an optical system means for converging lights  
of the light emitting diodes; and a light irradiating means  
for outputting the light converged by the optical system means.

10 [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Industrial Application]

The present invention relates to a light source device  
for curing a photopolymerization resin to be used as dental  
15 material.

[0002]

[Prior Art]

In the recent years, a photopolymerization resin adapted  
to be polymerized by a visible light has been rapidly spreading  
20 as dental material, such as for dentistry storage, repair and  
so forth. The photopolymerization resin is prepared by  
blending a photosensitizing agent in a monomer. The  
photosensitizing agent is decomposed by absorbing light  
irradiated. This initiates polymerizing reaction of the  
25 monomer. Such photopolymerization resin is advantageous for  
capability of varying a polymerizing reaction speed and a curing  
depth according to the irradiation intensity of the light. As

dental material, for example, as photosensitizing agent,  $\alpha$ -diketones such as camphor quinone (CQ) is used, and as monomer, multifunctional methacrylates, such as methyl methacrylate and so forth is used. Camphor quinone absorbs  
5 light of wavelength of 410 to 500 nm, and particularly has high absorbing characteristics for the light of the wavelength of 430 to 480 nm.

[0003]

As a light source for curing such resin, a halogen lamp  
10 is typically employed. Since an output light of the halogen lamp contains lights of various wavelengths, lights of wavelengths close to 410 to 500 nm, in which camphor quinone has high absorbing ability, are selected by an optical filter to irradiate on the photopolymerization resin. Fig. 4 shows  
15 spectra of light irradiated from the conventional light source device and an absorptive wavelength band of camphor quinone. Since spectra A to D of the conventional light source device constructed with a combination of halogen lamp and optical filter is offset from absorptive wavelength band of camphor  
20 quinone toward long wavelength side, the light source does not effectively function for curing of camphor quinone.

[0004]

As apparent from the above, the conventional light source device taking halogen lamp as light source encounters the  
25 following drawbacks.

[0005]

- 1) A ratio of light in a wavelength range effective for
-

curing the photopolymelization resin is low. In order to overcome the lacking of polymerization and of curing depth of the photopolymelization resin, overall light intensity has to be made large a strong light having a high intensity of 500  
5 to 1000 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> in the irradiation opening is required so that a problem in viewpoint of safety encounters.

[0006]

On the other hand, even when the device having high light intensity is employed, it can still be insufficient as light  
10 intensity required for curing the photopolymelization resin. For sufficiently curing the resin, the irradiation opening has to be placed quite close to affected part to inherently cause stain or breakage of the irradiation opening.

[0007]

15 On the other hand, light emission of halogen lamp generates strong heat, so that a cooling by a cooling fan is required. Further when a concave mirror is employed as an optical system means for converging the light, the concave mirror can be easily clouded to be frequently maintained.

20 [0008]

2) The light source and the concave mirror may cause fatigue; the user is required to constantly monitor the light amount for adjusting irradiation period.

[0009]

25 3) As set forth, in order to obtain high light intensity, the power source becomes bulky, the cooling device has to be provided and so forth, which encounter drawback of increasing

size and weight of the device.

[0010]

[Problem to be Solved by the Invention]

The present invention has been worked out for solving  
5 the foregoing problem. It is an object to provide a light  
source for curing a photopolymelization resin which can enhance  
polymerizing efficiency of the photopolymelization resin,  
avoid influence of heat to be safe, does not cause fatigue of  
the light source, and is compact and superior operation ability.

10 [0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

The present invention comprises a plurality of light  
emitting diodes having peak emission wavelength in a range of  
430 to 480 nm; an optical system means for converging lights  
15 of the light emitting diodes; and a light irradiating means  
for outputting the light converged by the optical system means.

[0012]

[Function]

The lights output from the light emitting diodes are  
20 converged to a light irradiation head through the optical system  
means. This light is discharged from the irradiating opening  
at the other end of the light irradiating head via the light  
irradiating head. Then, the output light is irradiated on the  
photopolymelization resin applied to the affected part to  
25 polymerize the photopolymelization resin.

[0013]

[Embodiment]

(First Embodiment) Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a general construction of the first embodiment of a light source device for curing a photopolymelization resin according to the present invention. The reference numeral 1 denotes a power source, 2 denotes resistors, 3 denote LEDs (light emitting diodes), 3a denote LED chips forming the LEDs, 4 denotes optical fibers, 5 denotes a light irradiating head formed by bundling one ends of the optical fibers, and 5a denotes an irradiating opening.

[0014]

10       Next, discussion will be given for operation of the light source device for curing the photopolymelization resin of Fig. 1. The LEDs 3 applied bias voltage from the power source 1 through the resistors 3 emit light from the LED chips 3a. The LEDs 3 have peak emission wavelengths in a range of 430 to 480

15   nm. In the shown embodiment, twenty LEDs having peak emission wavelength of 455 nm and light output of 1200  $\mu$ W are used. Discharge lights enter to one ends of optical fibers 4 directly connected to or placed in the vicinity of the LED chips 3a and propagate to the other ends of the optical fibers 4 through

20   the optical fibers 4. Lights passing through the optical fibers 4 are converged by the optical irradiation head 5 which is formed by bundling the other ends of a plurality of optical fibers 4 and bound by a resin, and discharged from the irradiation opening 5a of the light irradiating head 5 as the

25   discharge light. The discharge light thus taken out is irradiated on the photopolymelization resin applied and filled in the affected part to cure the resin.

[0015]

Next, discussion will be given for curing of the photopolymelization resin in the shown embodiment. Fig. 4 shows spectra of light irradiated from the light source device of the present invention and an absorptive wavelength band of camphor quinone. As shown in Fig. 4, large part of the spectra E of the output light of the light source device for curing the photopolymelization resin of the shown embodiment is within the wavelength range of 430 to 480 nm effective for absorption by camphor quinone.

[0016]

Accordingly, such output light is irradiated on the photopolymelization resin, the photopolymelization resin can be polymerized satisfactorily by light output in the extent of one several tenth of the conventional light source.

[0017]

Particularly, in the shown embodiment, the light incident surface of light converging fibers can be arranged in contact with or quite close to the light emitting element of the LED chip to enhance converging efficiency and make the power higher.

[0018]

(Second Embodiment) Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a general construction of the second embodiment of the light source device for curing the photopolymelization resin according to the present invention. In the drawings, 5' denotes a light irradiating head, 5'a denotes an incident opening, 5'b is an

irradiating opening, 6 denotes a convergence lens and 1 to 3 denote the same parts shown in Fig. 1.

[0019]

Next, discussion will be given for operation of the light source device for curing the photopolymelization resin of Fig. 2. Similarly to Fig. 1, twenty LEDs 3 having the peak emission wavelength in a range of 430 to 480 nm, in particularly 455 nm, twenty and having light output of 1200  $\mu$ W are arranged on the same circle. These discharge lights are converged by the convergence lens 6 and are projected on the surface of the incident opening 5'a of the light irradiating head 5' arranged in parallel on an optical axis of the convergence lens 6. The light irradiating head 5' of this embodiment is formed by bundling a plurality of optical fibers of substantially equal lengths and bound by the resin. However, the light irradiating head may be formed by a hollow pipe of metal or resin provided at inner surface thereof circle aluminum coating for total reflection of the LED lights or by a glass rod per se.

20 [0020]

The light converged by the light irradiating head 5' is taken out as discharge light from the irradiating opening 5'b through the light irradiating head 5'. The discharge light thus taken out is irradiated on the photopolymelization resin applied and filled in the affected party to cure the resin.

[0021]

It should be noted that concerning the curing of the

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photopolymelization resin in this embodiment, the discussion will be eliminated as being similar to the first embodiment.

[0022]

(Third Embodiment) Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a general  
5 construction of the third embodiment of the light source device for curing the photopolymelization resin according to the present invention, which is an embodiment employing a concave mirror 7 as an output light converging system of respective LEDs.

10 [0023]

In this embodiment, the LEDs are same as those used in the first and second embodiments. The discharge lights from respective LEDs are reflected by the concave mirror 7 and converged to the surface of the incident opening 5'a of the  
15 light irradiating head 5'. Respective LEDs 3 are arranged so that the discharge lights are converged by the concave mirror 7 toward the center of the incident opening 5a' of the light irradiating head 5' arranged in parallel on the optical axis of the concave mirror 7. The light irradiating head 5' is  
20 formed by binding a plurality of optical fibers in substantially equal length by resin. However, similarly to the foregoing, the optical irradiating head may be constructed with the hollow pipe of metal or resin, or glass rod.

[0024]

25 It should be noted that curing of the photopolymelization resin in this embodiment is similar to that in the first embodiment. Thus, discussion will be eliminated.

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[0025]

Particularly, in this embodiment, since the LEDs having the discharge light wavelengths which are almost within 430 to 480 nm which are absorptive wavelengths of camphor quinone are employed, the resin can be cured with the light of minimum intensity. Conventionally, for curing the resin by halogen light source, intensity of the overall light source is made large to pull up the intensity of the light of the absorptive wavelength band of camphor quinone. At the same time, the light intensity of the wavelength band unnecessary for curing the resin is also pulled up. Then, heat generation by the discharge light containing such unnecessary light causes clouding of the concave mirror. However, this problem can be solved by the present invention.

15 [0026]

On the other hand, the present invention includes the following embodiments.

[0027]

(1) Per each LED, the convergence lens is arranged on the front surface of the LED chip light emitting element for converging light discharged from the LED.

[0028]

(2) As optical system means, instead of using the optical fiber, convergence lens and so forth, with the hollow pipe reducing internal diameter toward the irradiating opening, with aluminum coating on the inner surface thereof for total reflection of the LED light, may be used for converging the

light emitted from the LEDs.

[0029]

(3) By placing the lens on the irradiating opening of the light irradiating head, the discharge light may be collimated.

5 At this time, it becomes unnecessary to place the irradiating opening in the vicinity of the affected part.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention]

The light source device for curing the  
10 photopolymelization resin according to the present invention employs a plurality of LEDs as light emitting source and selects the wavelength of the discharged light within the wavelength range of 430 to 480 nm which is a absorptive wavelength band of camphor quinone, thereby permitting a sufficient  
15 polymerization of the photopolymelization resin with the light of smaller intensity than that in the prior art. By this, the power source can be made compact. On the other hand, since sufficient light intensity can be obtained, the irradiating opening is not required to be placed close to the affected part.  
20 Further, by collimating the discharge light by placing the lens on the irradiating opening of the light irradiating head, the irradiating opening can be placed away from the affected part to reduce stain and breakage of the irradiating opening. Since heat is not generated, the light source device can be safe and  
25 the cooling fan becomes unnecessary. Furthermore, clouding of the concave mirror as the converging optical system means of the third embodiment can be reduced.

[0031]

The light emitting diode as the light source hardly fatigue, is not necessary to adjust per use, and permits continuous use for long period.

5 [0032]

As described above, the power source can be small and the cooling fan becomes unnecessary to permit the overall device to be compact.

[Brief Description of the Drawing]

10 [Fig. 1]

A block diagram showing a general construction of one embodiment of a light source device for curing a photopolymelization resin according to the present invention, in which optical fibers are used as converging optical system;

15 [Fig. 2]

A block diagram showing a general construction of another embodiment of a light source device for curing a photopolymelization resin according to the present invention, in which convergence lens are used as converging optical system;

20 [Fig. 3]

A block diagram showing a general construction of the a further embodiment of a light source device for curing a photopolymelization resin according to the present invention, in which a concave mirror is used as converging optical system;

25 and

[Fig. 4]

An illustration showing a relationship of spectra of

light obtained by the conventional light source device, a spectra of light obtained by the light source device of the embodiment of the present invention, and an absorptive wavelength band of camphor quinone.

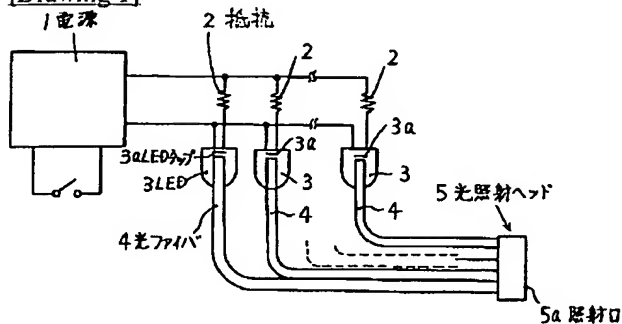
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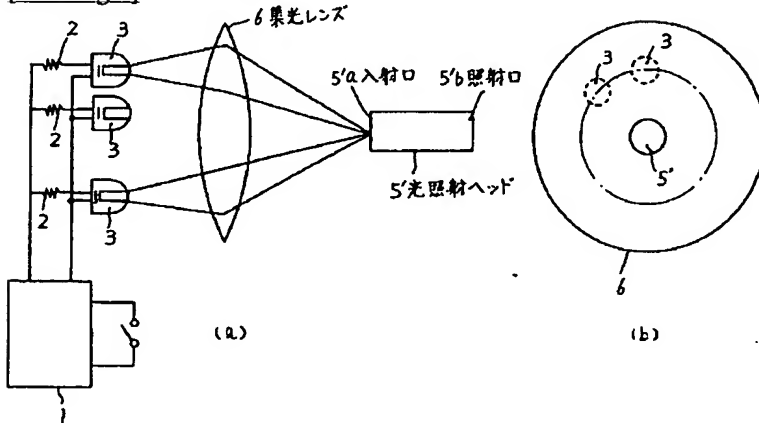
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DRAWINGS

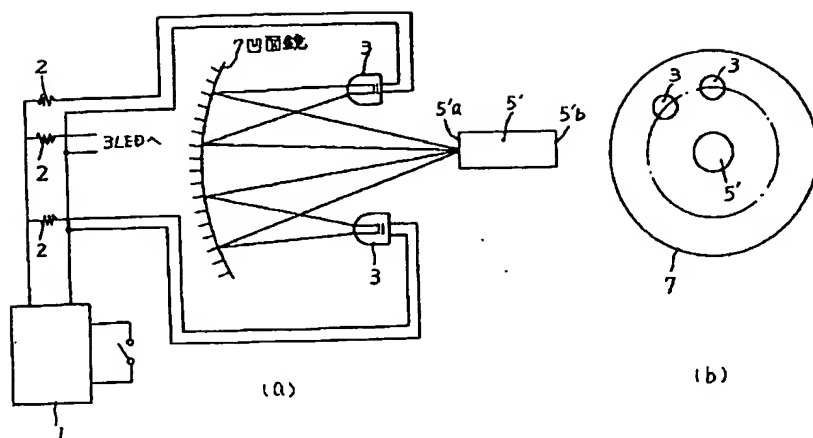
[Drawing 1]



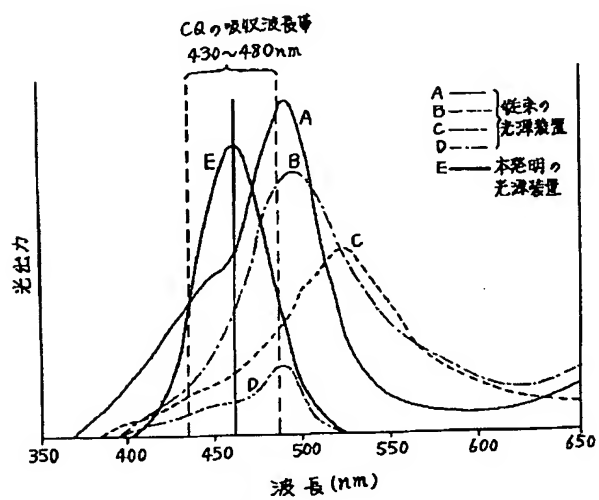
[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



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**CLAIMS**

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Light equipment for photopolymerized type resin hardening characterized by constituting by two or more light emitting diodes in the domain whose peak emission wavelength is 430-480nm, optical-system means to condense the light of these light emitting diodes, and optical irradiation means to output the light condensed with this optical-system means.

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[Translation done.]



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] this invention relates to the light equipment for stiffening the photopolymerized type resin used as dental material.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Recently, the photopolymerized type resin which carries out a polymerization by the visible ray as dental material for a dentistry store repair etc. has spread quickly. As for photopolymerized type resin, the photosensitizer was blended into the monomer, when optical irradiation of the photosensitizer is carried out, light is absorbed, it decomposes and this makes the polymerization reaction of a monomer start. Such photopolymerized type resin has the advantage of the grade which can change a polymerization reaction rate and a case depth with the irradiation intensity of light. As dental material, as for a photosensitizer, alpha-diketones, such as a camphor quinone (CQ), are used, and, as for the monomer, polyfunctional methacrylate, such as methyl methacrylate, is used, for example. Although a camphor quinone absorbs light with a wavelength of 410-500nm, it has a sharp absorption property to 430-480nm wavelength light especially.

[0003] Generally as light source for stiffening such resin, the halogen lamp is used. Since the light of various wavelength is contained, the output light of a halogen lamp chooses light with a wavelength [ which a camphor quinone absorbs well ] of 410-about 500nm with a light filter, and it constitutes it so that photopolymerized type resin may be irradiated. the spectrum of the light irradiated from conventional light equipment by drawing 4 -- a spectrum and the absorption wavelength band of a camphor quinone are shown the spectrum of the conventional light equipment which consists of the combination of a halogen lamp and a light filter -- spectrums A-D -- the absorption wavelength band of a camphor quinone -- a long wave -- since it has shifted to the merit side, it turns out that this light source is not functioning effective in hardening of a camphor quinone

[0004] The conventional light equipment which uses a halogen lamp as the light source had the following faults so that it might understand also above.

[0005] 1) in order the rate of the light of a wavelength domain effective in hardening of photopolymerized type resin is low and to solve the shortage of a polymerization and the shortage of a case depth of photopolymerized type resin -- the luminous intensity as whole -- large -- it is necessary to carry out -- near the irradiation opening -- setting -- 500-1000mW/cm2 \*\* -- a strong light to say had to be treated and the big problem was in the safety aspect

[0006] Moreover, even if it used the large equipment of such luminous intensity, as luminous intensity required for hardening of photopolymerized type resin, it may be inadequate, and in order to fully harden resin, the irradiation opening had to be made to approach to very near the affected part, and it was surely accompanied by the dirt of the irradiation opening, or the crash.

[0007] Moreover, since it was accompanied by strong generation of heat, photogenesis of a halogen lamp needed cooling by the cooling fan. Moreover, as an optical-system means for condensing light, when a concave mirror was used, it needed to maintain frequently by this concave mirror tending to

become cloudy.

[0008] 2) Moreover, since the light source and a concave mirror deteriorated, always, the user needed to do the monitor of the quantity of light, and needed to adjust irradiation time.

[0009] 3) as mentioned above, in order to obtain strong luminous intensity, power needs to large-sized-ize or it is necessary to prepare a cooling system -- etc. -- there was a fault which equipment forms into a large-sized weight

[0010]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It was originated in order that this invention might solve the above-mentioned trouble, and the influence by heat is eliminated, and the purpose is safe and is offering the light equipment for photopolymerization type resin hardening without a light source degradation which was compact and was excellent in operability while it raises the polymerization luminous efficacy of photopolymerized type resin.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention is characterized by establishing the light emitting diode in the domain whose peak emission wavelength is 430-480nm, an optical-system means to condense the light of the concerned light emitting diode, and an optical irradiation means to output the light condensed with the concerned optical-system means.

[0012]

[Function] The light outputted from light emitting diode is condensed by the optical irradiation head by the optical-system means. This light passes through an optical irradiation head, and an outgoing radiation is carried out from the irradiation opening which is the other end of the concerned optical irradiation head. And when the photopolymerized type resin which the concerned output light applied to the affected part irradiates, photopolymerized type resin carries out a polymerization.

[0013]

[Example]

(The 1st example) The optical irradiation head and 5a which are constituted by view 1 being the block diagram showing the outline configuration of the light equipment for photopolymerized type resin hardening which is the 1st example of this invention, Light Emitting Diode chip with which power and 2 constitute resistance and Light Emitting Diode (light emitting diode) and 3a constitute [ 1 ] Light Emitting Diode in 3, and 4 bundling an optical fiber, and 5 bundling the end of an optical fiber are the irradiation opening.

[0014] Next, an operation of the light equipment for photopolymerized type resin hardening of drawing 1 is explained. Each Light Emitting Diode3 to which bias voltage was impressed through resistance 2 from power 1 emits light from Light Emitting Diode chip 3a. In the domain whose peak emission wavelength is 430-480nm, especially this example, Light Emitting Diode3 is a 455nm thing, and used 20 things whose optical outputs are 1200microW. After carrying out incidence of this outgoing-radiation light to a direct file or the end of an optical fiber 4 which approached at Light Emitting Diode chip 3a, it passes along the inside of this optical fiber 4, and progresses to the other end of an optical fiber 4. The other end of two or more optical fibers 4 is bundled, it is condensed by the optical irradiation head 5 hardened by the resin, and the light which has advanced the inside of an optical fiber 4 is taken out from irradiation opening 5a of the optical irradiation head 5 as outgoing-radiation light. Thus, when the taken-out outgoing-radiation light is irradiated by the photopolymerized type resin which carried out application restoration at the affected part, this resin hardens.

[0015] Next, hardening of the photopolymerization resin in this example is described. the spectrum of light with which drawing 4 is irradiated from the light equipment of this invention -- a spectrum and the absorption wavelength band of a camphor quinone are shown it is shown in drawing 4 -- as -- the spectrum of the output light of the light equipment for photopolymerized type resin hardening of this example -- the great portion of spectrum E is contained in the wavelength domain effective in absorption of a camphor quinone of 430-480nm

[0016] Therefore, if such output light is irradiated at photopolymerized type resin, the polymerization of the photopolymerized type resin can fully be carried out by 1/about some dozens optical output of the

conventional light source.

[0017] especially -- this example -- the optical plane of incidence of the fiber for condensing -- the light emitting device of Light Emitting Diode chip -- contact -- or it approaches extremely, and since it can arrange, condensing luminous efficacy becomes good and power can also be made high

[0018] (The 2nd example) View 2 is the block diagram showing the outline configuration of the light equipment for photopolymerized type resin hardening which is the 2nd example of this invention, for 5', an optical irradiation head and 5'a of the incidence opening and 5'b are [ the irradiation opening and 6 ] condenser lenses among drawing, and 1-3 show the same parts as drawing 1.

[0019] Next, an operation of the light equipment for photopolymerized type resin hardening of drawing 2 is explained. Light Emitting Diode3 has arranged 20 pieces for the domain whose peak emission wavelength is 430-480nm, and the thing whose optical output it is especially 455nm and is 1200microW on the same periphery as well as drawing 1. these -- an outgoing radiation -- light -- a condenser lens -- six -- condensing -- having -- a condenser lens -- six -- an optical axis -- a top -- parallel -- allotting -- having had -- light -- irradiation -- a head -- five -- ' -- incidence -- the opening -- five -- ' -- a -- a field -- projecting -- having . optical irradiation head 5' of this example -- abbreviation -- although two or more optical fibers of the same length were bundled and being considered as the briquette by the resin, it is a metal or the hollow pipe of a resin, and you may constitute from the thing and the glass rod itself which carried out aluminum coating so that Light Emitting Diode light might carry out total reflection of the wall

[0020] And the light condensed by optical irradiation head 5' is taken out from the irradiation opening 5'b as outgoing-radiation light through this optical irradiation head 5'. Thus, when the photopolymerized type resin which carried out application restoration irradiates at the affected part, this resin hardens the taken-out outgoing-radiation light.

[0021] In addition, about hardening of the photopolymerized type resin in this example, since it is the same as that of the 1st example, the explanation is omitted.

[0022] (The 3rd example) View 3 is the block diagram showing the outline configuration of the light equipment for photopolymerized type resin hardening which is the 3rd example of this invention, and it is the example using the concave mirror 7 as an output light condensing system of each Light Emitting Diode.

[0023] Also in this example, Light Emitting Diode used the same thing as the 1st and the 2nd example. each -- Light Emitting Diode -- \*\*\*\* -- an outgoing radiation -- light -- a concave mirror -- seven -- reflecting -- having -- light -- irradiation -- a head -- five -- ' -- incidence -- the opening -- five -- ' -- a -- a field -- condensing -- having -- although -- each -- Light Emitting Diode -- three -- an outgoing radiation -- light -- a concave mirror -- seven -- a concave mirror -- seven -- an optical axis -- a top -- parallel -- allotting -- having had -- light -- irradiation -- a head -- five -- ' -- incidence -- the opening moreover, optical irradiation head 5' -- the 2nd example -- the same -- abbreviation -- although two or more optical fibers of the same length were made into the briquette by the resin -- the above -- the same -- a metal or the hollow pipe made from a resin -- or you may constitute from a glass rod etc.

[0024] In addition, about hardening of the photopolymerized type resin in this example, it is the same as that of the 1st example, and an explanation is omitted.

[0025] Especially, at this example, since most outgoing-radiation light wave length uses Light Emitting Diode which is 430-480nm of the absorption wavelength band of a camphor quinone, resin can be stiffened by the minimum luminous intensity. Although generation of heat by the outgoing-radiation light to which it will also pull up the luminous intensity of an unnecessary wavelength band to hardening of resin, and contains such an unnecessary light in it simultaneously although the intensity as the whole light source was enlarged and the luminous intensity of the absorption wavelength band of a camphor quinone was pulled up by it in order to stiffen resin with the halogen light source conventionally caused the cloudy weather of a concave mirror, this trouble is cancelable with this invention.

[0026] By the way, the following examples are also included as an embodiment of this invention.

[0027] (1) In each Light Emitting Diode unit, a condenser lens may be arranged in the front face of Light Emitting Diode chip light emitting device, and the light which emits light from this Light Emitting

Diode may be condensed.

[0028] (2) You may condense the light which carried out aluminum coding and which emits light from Light Emitting Diode in the hollow pipe in which a bore becomes small so that Light Emitting Diode light may carry out total reflection of the wall as the irradiation opening is approached instead of using an optical fiber, a condenser lens, etc. as an optical-system means.

[0029] (3) A lens may be put on the irradiation opening of an optical irradiation head, and you may collimate outgoing-radiation light. It is not necessary to make the irradiation opening approach the affected part at this time.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention] Since two or more Light Emitting Diodes were used for the light equipment for photopolymerized type resin hardening of this invention as the source of photogenesis and it selected outgoing-radiation light wave length in the wavelength domain of 430-480nm which is the absorption wavelength band of a camphor quinone, it can fully carry out the polymerization of the photopolymerized type resin with the light of an intensity smaller than the former as whole. Power can be miniaturized by this. Moreover, since sufficient luminous intensity is obtained, by it not being necessary to make the irradiation opening approach extremely to the affected part and, putting a lens on the irradiation opening of an optical irradiation head, and collimating outgoing-radiation light, the irradiation opening can be further separated from the affected part, and the dirt of the irradiation opening and a crash decrease. Moreover, since heat does not occur, it is safe, a cooling fan becomes unnecessary, and the cloudy weather of the concave mirror which is the condensing optical-system means of the 3rd example further decreases.

[0031] Moreover, the light emitting diode which is the light source has very few degradations, there is no need for the adjustment for every use, and the prolonged continuous duty of it becomes possible.

[0032] Moreover, since power can be miniaturized and a cooling fan also becomes unnecessary as mentioned above, miniaturization of the whole equipment can be attained.

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[Translation done.]

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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A61C 13/15

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(71)Applicant : SHIMADZU CORP

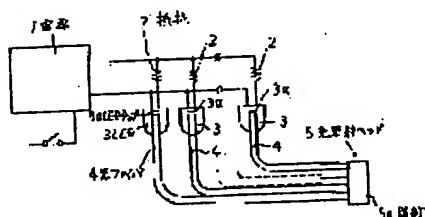
(22)Date of filing : 28.02.1994

(72)Inventor : AKITA TOMOHITO

(54) PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION-TYPE RESIN SETTING OPTICAL SOURCE DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a light source which is safe, restrained from deteriorating in intensity, free from thermal troubles, lightweight, compact in structure, and used for curing photopolymerization-type resin well.  
CONSTITUTION: LEDs(light emitting diode) 3 which emit light rays of peak wavelengths 430 to 380nm and optical fibers 4 which serve as optical means which condense light rays emitted from the LEDs 3 and whose ends are bound up into a light irradiating head 5 are provided, and light rays emitted from the light irradiating head 5 are made to irradiate photopolymerization-type resin.



## LEGAL STATUS

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[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection] 17.03.1998

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The block diagram showing the outline configuration of the light equipment for photopolymerized type resin hardening which is one example of this invention shows the example using the optical fiber as condensing optical system.

[Drawing 2] The block diagram showing the outline configuration of the light equipment for photopolymerized type resin hardening which is other examples of this invention shows the example using the condenser lens as condensing optical system.

[Drawing 3] The block diagram showing the outline configuration of the light equipment for photopolymerized type resin hardening which is other examples of this invention shows the example using the concave mirror as condensing optical system.

[Drawing 4] the spectrum of the light obtained with conventional light equipment -- the spectrum of the light obtained with a spectrum and the light equipment of this invention example -- it is drawing showing the relation between a spectrum and the absorption wavelength band of a camphor quinone

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[Translation done.]